

Agricultural.

Buckwheat.

Any time up to the middle of July will do to sow this valuable grain, and almost any description of soil, dry and not absolutely barren, will yield a tolerable crop, provided it be moist enough to sprout the seed and get it above the ground. A shower or two, and the dew will bring it on afterwards. We have even raised a good crop of buckwheat when sowed in a dry time in July, and it did not come up until the middle of August.

The ground need not be applied until nearly ready to sow, as the fresher the earth, the more readily will the seed germinate. It should, however, be light and fine. Half a bushel to three pecks of seed to the acre is sufficient, as the stalk branches out like a tree, and the grain is borne on every tendril. Cool September nights best fill and mature the grain. Early sown, and blooming in the hottest weather, the seed is apt to blast in forming, and hence a light crop, but if fully set in early September, before a frost, it rapidly fills, and gives a bountiful yield.

When ready to cut, which may be done while some of the later kernels are yet green, it should, according to its bulk on the ground, be carefully cut with a cradle or scythe, and lie a day or two to dry, and then be carefully forked together into little stacks to cure, and not taken in until the stalks are fully dry. It can then be thrashed in a machine more effectively than in any other mode, although it is easily beat out with the flail. When cleaned up, spread it thin on a floor, that it may thoroughly dry, since being late in the season, it is more liable to damp than the earlier cut grains.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a valuable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our winter stock, while for little bedding nothing is better.

The virtues of buckwheat as a table food we need not enumerate. Buckwheat cakes are a luxury, wherever known; and for poultry the unground grain is excellent. As pig, cattle, or horse feed it is better ground than feed whole, and when ground is substantial and nutritious. Some farmers have a prejudice against growing buckwheat, as it "fouls" the land for the succeeding crop. Others think it injures the land in its fertility. From long experience, we think otherwise. It kills wire-worms, leaves the soil light and free, and a crop of winter rye may be sowed immediately on its stubble to good advantage.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm-crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

What can be done on One Acre of Ground.

The editor of *The Maine Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use and for fattening one or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel and the amount purchased his horse. Thus, from one-third of an acre and one onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, in vases, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, a raspberry, currant and gooseberry, in a great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat here, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and in the month of September, they lay made in put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted covered pathway to their store of food. Pallas found on a patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest grasses and aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers read the lesson of the Siberian hy-makers?

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Maine, on the 5th the following was the second regular centennial:

"OUR NATION—Begoten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dimly and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, on the heights of Abraham; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in the bygone land of the world around, thundered at the door of the Celestial empire and at the portals of distant Japan, tells his poor old decrepit father in the face, and says he will be careful how he peeps into any of his pickaninny, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, and his shadow never be lost."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science has produced. They are the result of long and careful study of this age, and the effects show that they are the best, most perfect, which medical science has produced. They are the result of long and careful study of this age, and the effects show that they are the best, most perfect, which medical science has produced.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his countenance, looking from stagnation with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a valuable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our winter stock, while for little bedding nothing is better.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm-crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

What can be done on One Acre of Ground.

The editor of *The Maine Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use and for fattening one or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel and the amount purchased his horse. Thus, from one-third of an acre and one onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, in vases, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, a raspberry, currant and gooseberry, in a great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat here, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and in the month of September, they lay made in put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted covered pathway to their store of food. Pallas found on a patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest grasses and aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers read the lesson of the Siberian hy-makers?

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Maine, on the 5th the following was the second regular centennial:

"OUR NATION—Begoten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dimly and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, on the heights of Abraham; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in the bygone land of the world around, thundered at the door of the Celestial empire and at the portals of distant Japan, tells his poor old decrepit father in the face, and says he will be careful how he peeps into any of his pickaninny, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, and his shadow never be lost."

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

READ THIS.

I HAVE just received and will keep for sale, all the following named medicines, which are the best, most perfect, which medical science has produced. They are the result of long and careful study of this age, and the effects show that they are the best, most perfect, which medical science has produced.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his countenance, looking from stagnation with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a valuable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our winter stock, while for little bedding nothing is better.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm-crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

What can be done on One Acre of Ground.

The editor of *The Maine Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use and for fattening one or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel and the amount purchased his horse. Thus, from one-third of an acre and one onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, in vases, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, a raspberry, currant and gooseberry, in a great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat here, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and in the month of September, they lay made in put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted covered pathway to their store of food. Pallas found on a patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest grasses and aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers read the lesson of the Siberian hy-makers?

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Maine, on the 5th the following was the second regular centennial:

"OUR NATION—Begoten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dimly and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, on the heights of Abraham; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in the bygone land of the world around, thundered at the door of the Celestial empire and at the portals of distant Japan, tells his poor old decrepit father in the face, and says he will be careful how he peeps into any of his pickaninny, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, and his shadow never be lost."

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Attention of the Farmers and Agriculturalists of the SOUTH EASTERN OHIO IS INVITED to the very full and complete assortment of implements of Husbandry constantly kept on hand by the undersigned. Having had an experience by residence, and by several years close attention to the wants of the farming community in this section, the undersigned feel confident that they have succeeded in introducing a class of implements which will be found to be the best for the cultivation of the various surfaces.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his countenance, looking from stagnation with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a valuable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our winter stock, while for little bedding nothing is better.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm-crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

What can be done on One Acre of Ground.

The editor of *The Maine Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use and for fattening one or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel and the amount purchased his horse. Thus, from one-third of an acre and one onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, in vases, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, a raspberry, currant and gooseberry, in a great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat here, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and in the month of September, they lay made in put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted covered pathway to their store of food. Pallas found on a patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest grasses and aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers read the lesson of the Siberian hy-makers?

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Maine, on the 5th the following was the second regular centennial:

"OUR NATION—Begoten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dimly and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, on the heights of Abraham; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in the bygone land of the world around, thundered at the door of the Celestial empire and at the portals of distant Japan, tells his poor old decrepit father in the face, and says he will be careful how he peeps into any of his pickaninny, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, and his shadow never be lost."

BUSINESS CARDS.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

DR. J. S. ELY, HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Somerset, announces that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry. Artificial Teeth in either single, in Brackets, or with continuous gum—Gold, Silver, or Platinum Plate, in a neat, comfortable manner, and Warranted to last. By keeping up with the improvements of the day he hopes to merit the patronage of the public. Terms reasonable as elsewhere.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his countenance, looking from stagnation with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a valuable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our winter stock, while for little bedding nothing is better.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm-crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

What can be done on One Acre of Ground.

The editor of *The Maine Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use and for fattening one or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel and the amount purchased his horse. Thus, from one-third of an acre and one onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, in vases, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, a raspberry, currant and gooseberry, in a great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat here, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and in the month of September, they lay made in put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted covered pathway to their store of food. Pallas found on a patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest grasses and aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers read the lesson of the Siberian hy-makers?

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Maine, on the 5th the following was the second regular centennial:

"OUR NATION—Begoten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dimly and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, on the heights of Abraham; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in the bygone land of the world around, thundered at the door of the Celestial empire and at the portals of distant Japan, tells his poor old decrepit father in the face, and says he will be careful how he peeps into any of his pickaninny, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, and his shadow never be lost."

PATENT MEDICINES.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID sensibility of the stomach and bowels, attended with various disorders of the digestive organs. Dyspepsia and its attendant affections, such as Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Constipation, &c. Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondria, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Wasting of the Strength, Flatulence, with a frequent belching of wind, Violent taste, Constipation and uneasiness of the Bowels, Bilious Vomiting, Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach, Oppression after eating, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in pit of stomach, or towards the right side, Sallowness of Complexion, Depression and irritability of temper, &c., have, in many cases, defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world. The undersigned, however, has succeeded in curing the disease in all its stages, during a season in the Southern and Western portions of the United States, where it prevails in a greater extent than elsewhere, produced from Southern American roots and herbs, from which he has prepared an "Elixir," which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself to be the most perfect of all the remedies which have ever been prepared in any age or for any disease.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his countenance, looking from stagnation with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a valuable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our winter stock, while for little bedding nothing is better.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm-crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

What can be done on One Acre of Ground.

The editor of *The Maine Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use and for fattening one or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel and the amount purchased his horse. Thus, from one-third of an acre and one onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, in vases, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, a raspberry, currant and gooseberry, in a great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat here, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and in the month of September, they lay made in put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted covered pathway to their store of food. Pallas found on a patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest grasses and aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers read the lesson of the Siberian hy-makers?

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Maine, on the 5th the following was the second regular centennial:

"OUR NATION—Begoten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dimly and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, on the heights of Abraham; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in the bygone land of the world around, thundered at the door of the Celestial empire and at the portals of distant Japan, tells his poor old decrepit father in the face, and says he will be careful how he peeps into any of his pickaninny, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, and his shadow never be lost."

WHEELING.

JUST RECEIVED and ready for inspection, 100 cases of New and Desirable SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS!

Bought entirely for Cash. All these goods were selected with great attention, and from houses in need of ready money. On account of their scarcity, they were sold to me extremely cheap, and guaranteed to be the best of the kind. I have now on hand—500 pieces at 10 cents per yard, with 100 cts. Bleached Muslin—100 pieces, full yard wide, and every size, for only 10 cents. Also, an excellent quality of Muslin for only 7 cents a yard. Superior article of Sea Island Brown Muslin—100 pieces at 10 cents per yard, with 100 cts. Crabs—100 pieces at 10 cents per yard, with 100 cts. Deluges and Lustrous—Some as low as 8 cents a yard.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his countenance, looking from stagnation with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured. Give them to some sufferer whose food has been lost out in scrofula; his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. Give him these PILLS, and he will be cured.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a valuable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our winter stock, while for little bedding nothing is better.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm-crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

What can be done on One Acre of Ground.

The editor of *The Maine Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground from which we gather the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use and for fattening one or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel and the amount purchased his horse. Thus, from one-third of an acre and one onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, in vases, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, a raspberry, currant and gooseberry, in a great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat here, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and in the month of September, they lay made in put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted covered pathway to their store of food. Pallas found on a patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest grasses and aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers read the lesson of the Siberian hy-makers?

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Maine, on the 5th the following was the second regular centennial:

"OUR NATION—Begoten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dimly and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, on the heights of Abraham; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in the bygone land of the world around, thundered at the door of the Celestial empire and at the portals of distant Japan, tells his poor old decrepit father in the face, and says he will be careful how he peeps into any of his pickaninny, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, and his shadow never be lost."